

VILLAGE OF NELSONVILLE

COMBINED PUBLIC HEARING

PLANNING BOARD AND ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

NOVEMBER 28, 2017

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED CELL TOWER

TRANSCRIBED BY: GLORIA VEILLEUX Schmieder & Meister, Inc.

Proceedings recorded by electronic recording and transcribed by transcription service.

CHAIRMAN RICE: All right, I think we're

going to open the meeting. And this is a joint meeting of the Zoning Board of Appeals and the Planning Board of the Village of Nelsonville. This is a public hearing, and the public hearing is for the Homeland Towers Rockledge Road cell tower application for a special permit and variance of New York State Village Law Section 7736 and site plan approval.

We'd like to thank Phillipstown for the use of their hall tonight. We are going to have a public hearing, of course. We're going to have everybody speak, but that will be at the end of the meeting. We'd like to keep your comments three to five minutes. Please don't interrupt anybody giving testimony. Everyone will have a chance to speak even if you didn't use the sign-up sheet.

I'm going to change up the agenda just a little bit. I'd like the Planning Board and Zoning Board members to identify themselves first starting to our left.

MR. HELLBOCK: Paul Hellbock, Planning Board.

MR. MEEKINS: Dennis Meekins, Planning

25 Board.

Thank

	Proceedings 3
1	MS. CLEMENTS: Peggy Clements, Zoning Board
2	of Appeals.
3	MS. BRANAGAN: Susan Branagan, Planning
4	Board.
5	MR. MARINO: Steve Marino, Planning Board.
6	CHAIRMAN RICE: William Rice, Zoning Board.
7	MR. KEELEY: Chris Keeley, Zoning Board.
8	MS. MEYER: Judy Meyer, Zoning Board.
9	MR. MERANDO: Steve Merando, Zoning Board.
10	MR. MARINO: We are missing one member of
11	the Planning Board, John Bradley.
12	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, thank you.
13	I, at this time, would like the Applicants
14	to identify themselves starting with Homeland Tower.
15	MR. GAUDIOSO: Good evening, Chairman and
16	members of the Board, Robert Gaudioso with the law
17	firm of Snyder & Snyder. I'm jointed by Manuel
18	Vicente, President of the Homeland Towers, and James
19	Caris, our engineer from JMC, my colleagues from
20	AT&T, Dan Laub from Cuddy & Feder, and Dan Pinesso,
21	RF Engineer from AT&T.
22	CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you.
23	I'd also like to identify the Village of
24	Nelsonville consultants, Attorney Bob Lusardi, and

Ron Gaynor (phonetic), our Village engineer.

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you both for coming.

Now, as we do at every meeting, we'd like to introduce correspondence that we received since the last meeting. It's important for you to know. a very transparent process. I'm not going to introduce every email that we've received. A lot of people have sent us emails, but I will introduce some. And I know that you -- if someone has sent us an email, you can speak to it in the meeting. You can bring it up and there will be a public comment, but we have a tremendous amount of correspondence. I'm going to briefly introduce it for the record.

And I don't think we got a chance to introduce this first letter. It's from Shawn Patrick Maloney requesting from Homeland Towers. It's dated November 14th, excuse me, requesting a 60-day extension of the shot clock. Must have came in right before our other meeting.

At our previous meeting on November 15th, Snyder & Snyder introduced a number of pieces of correspondence which we look at it as a board, but just so you know, we have a letter from Snyder & Snyder that deals with the right-of-way, and we did discuss it in the previous meeting. It will come up again tonight.

We have a letter from CBRE and the subject matter, in brief, was the Laura Mancuso, who's the director of Cultural Resources at CBRE, wanted the Board to know that the project was reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as required by the Federal Communications Commission.

On that same evening we received another report from Purecon Solutions. This was in response to Ron Grafe (phonetic), our RF consultant, about the alternate highway garage Verizon. Ron had requested some additional information, so we received it.

There was also information on the SEQRA and Cedar site, which is no longer in the running.

At that time, Saratoga Associates provided additional photographs regarding the November 4th balloon test and also the Cedar Street site, which is no longer under discussion. And I believe all these had been posted on the Village of Nelsonville website for everybody to see.

And there are -- I'm going to continue.

There's a -- I'm sorry if I don't pronounce your name properly, from Dove Palowski (phonetic). He has an email, the main subject is inaccuracies and

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or she, I don't know. She, I'm sorry, it's a she.

We also have a letter from Ethan Kerr in

revised EAF, and he can speak to that if he's here,

We also have a letter from Ethan Kerr in response to a Board member's request for additional information on scientific studies. He has an 11-page index on the dangers of radio frequency waves and cell phone use. There is a tremendous amount of information in that. Ethan, thanks for sending that to us.

Also from Corinne Rester (phonetic) on November 19th, Corinne sent a letter with a tremendous amount of information on historical documentation for the Board's review about Phillipstown, Nelsonville, and Cold Spring.

We also received a letter from the Manitou School Maria Stein-Marrison on November 21st as opposed to the tower. She's a director and the co-owner of the Manitou School. Attached to that was a number of letters from students. Students were also opposed to the cell tower.

We have a letter from Dave McCarthy who told the Board that he was getting the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry involved in this for free to provide supplemental information to the Board. And I believe they're working on some

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information for the Zoning and Planning Board.

On November 22nd we received a letter from Snyder & Snyder on a number of different topics. One was related to asking the -- responding to the Village engineers memo dated October 30, 2017 talking about which site plan, what we'd like to consider. There's two different roads. They also talked about the Saunders property. At the last meeting Mr. Saunders offered his property as an alternate to both the Cedar Street site and the Rockledge site. And we've got some response from the Applicant, and that site is not feasible. also needs a use variant. It's in a commercial zone, and there's a bunch of wetlands issues and setback issues, et cetera. You guys can read that. It's posted on the Village website. acknowledge that the Secra (phonetic) Street site is no longer available.

In response to the Board's questions, they talk about (indiscernible) consultation. (Indiscernible) number of American Indian tribes have been consulted as per the FCC.

They also discuss a removal agreement. There were concerns from the Board what would happen if the cell tower stops functioning or they don't

need it anymore. As per the Village code, they have to remove it and they also have to keep it in good order.

In response to the Board, they provided us with a property value report, and I'll tell you it's from Lane Appraisals. I believe this is on the website.

FEMALE SPEAKER: The filing.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Lane Appraisals. It has 15 different exhibits talking about not only Phillipstown, but other towns in West District County trying to assess the impact of the cell tower in your neighborhood to adjacent -- does it diminish the property value. I suggest everyone read this. I can't go into the whole exhibit, but it's probably on -- is that on the website?

FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't know. I'd have to look.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't think that's on the website yet.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. We'd like to put it on it so you can read it. It's a little bit too much to read in this meeting.

Now along with that, we had talked about

case law last time and it was suggested people start reading case law about cell towers. Snyder & Snyder has provided three different case laws for the Board to take a look at, which was useful, and I hope we will have this on the website also.

In (indiscernible), what year, 2000, Phillipstown rejected a cell tower. It was overturned in Federal Court. You can read about that. It's interesting.

In 2014 the Town Board of Kent built a cell tower on municipal land similar to what we thought about doing on Secra. Without Zoning Board review, the court upheld Kent's right to build a cell tower without zoning review. And there's some other Article 78 appeals that they provided to us to read also.

We have a November 24th letter from myself sent to Ron Gaynor to have asked the Applicant for a shot clock extension to January 31, 2018 based on the new letters we have gotten from SHPO and the volume of information we received from the public.

We'll talk about that later in the agenda.

We also have a letter from Blanchard & Wilson dated November 27, 2017 who says the Zoning Board has no business reviewing this application.

Rob, I don't know if you'd have a chance to read this.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I did.

CHAIRMAN RICE: It's pretty -- it's a little bit more in detail than the previous letter we received. We'll revisit this issue. I know we've tried to put it to bed at the last meeting, but it's come up again.

And finally, (indiscernible), we have a letter from Steve Smith, and he has concern about dirt roads and the access areas. Oh, I know Steve. Steve Smith's the fire chief.

MR. MARINO: He's the chief of the fire company.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. I don't know if (indiscernible). He had some concerns. He went to the site and I think we might have missed this memo.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MARINO: It did come up at the last meeting.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. MARINO: We asked for Planning Board -CHAIRMAN RICE: We have a great letter from
Kathleen Foley who's an historic expert, who also, I
believe, works for Cold Spring or is one of the Cold
Spring boards (indiscernible). And, hopefully,

we'll put this on the website. It talks about all the different criteria for the scenic area statewide significance (indiscernible). We received a lot of information about (indiscernible) in the last couple weeks. We discussed (indiscernible).

We have an email from Jennifer Sarwick (phonetic), and I think a representative or Jennifer herself has passed out these yellow binders which were introduced (indiscernible).

There's a citizens group now in Phillipstown opposing the cell tower, and based on a number of different criteria, trying to get expert testimony on why the cell tower shouldn't be built.

We also have a letter dated 11/28 from a Mr. Steve Serling who challenges a number of statements, not so much related to our Rockledge cell tower, but from other cell towers that are under consideration by other boards, Phillipstown board.

We just received a note from Joe Hirsch and Heidi Windell. They want to make some public testimony and they will do that after we're done.

And the last two pieces of information are from -- are the opposition reports, and we can speak -- they can speak to that later on. It's two pieces. One is -- we just got this, Statement in

Opposition to the Homeland Towers Application of 15 Rockledge Road, and it's submitted to the Nelsonville Zoning Board of Appeals.

And the second piece, again, it's back to SASS, Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance, and they talk about the various districts. And we didn't print it. SASS is about a 400-page document and it's, again, on their website and extracted to six pages that deal with Cold Spring.

So there you have it. We have a lot of information. We read it all and entered it into the public record, and most of it will be available for you to read on the website.

Next, why are we here? We're here because Homeland Towers wants to, obviously, build a cell tower. The Village of Nelsonville permits cell towers to be built in residential districts, but they must have a special permit.

The duty of the Zoning Board, not so much the Planning Board, but the Zoning Board, since we're taking the lead on this, is that we review the application for its completeness, and we have some narrow opportunity to look at the esthetic impact on the Village. So that's what we've been doing.

15 Rockledge Road is a, as you see on the

agenda, is a 9.6-acre wooded site, and if I more or less (indiscernible) to the 30-plus acre Cold Spring Cemetery. I believe everybody knows the site. This is our fourth or fifth meeting. And I quote the sections if anybody wants to look it up and read the zoning section, 188.68, "The application for a special permit to place a new tower in addition to seeking site plan approval from the Planning Board, the Applicant proposes to construct a new commercial cell tower. As permitted in the use schedules, the Applicant shall apply to the Zoning Board for a special use permits." So that's what we're considering.

We're also considering a variance should we grant cell tower near our state village law, Section 7736, which talks about access to public utilities. This particular site has no street frontage. The only access to it is from a right-of-way. You've heard us talk about that before, and there's some discussion about does the Applicant have the ability to use the right-of-way to (indiscernible) utility (indiscernible).

So from the Zoning Board perspective, that's why we're here. And Steve is -- if you were to get this, your responsibilities are somewhat different

finds that the application has met the requirements

of the special permit application, it would then

MR. MARINO: If the Zoning Board of Appeals

than ours.

come to the Planning Board for site plan approval.

Site plan approval include issues like access to the site, safety and emergency services to the site, are they available, will it work, the amount of site disturbance, and the effects on neighbors and other properties, landscaping, if necessary, fencing, that kind of thing, any kind of esthetic issues that might come up as well as part of the site plan approval.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. So that's why the

Planning Board is here. The reason I'm doing all

the talking is because the Zoning Board is taking

the lead on this on SEQRA, and which is the State

an environmental assessment.

Environmental Quality Review Act because it's really

Now, of course, the Applicant, like we said at the last meeting without going through it again, the Applicant has numerous submissions they have to make to us. When we review them we hire outside consultants to review them for accuracy and for deficiencies. And one of them is an environmental

impact statement, which we reviewed. Some people have made comments on. There's been some corrections to it along with the regular frequency reports, along with approving that the radio frequencies show no harm to the residents. I know there's a lot of questions about that. And also that -- a whole number of things (indiscernible). I'm trying to think of (indiscernible) analysis, archaeological review, (indiscernible) and a balloon test which a lot of people saw (indiscernible). It's all out there and it's on the website.

Now, Robert, I was going to ask you if you had any new information you wanted to present to the Board or just summarize where we've been or -- I know a lot of -- some people are probably new in the audience, and so give you the opportunity to speak.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you. I think you did outline a lot of the materials that we did submit from the last meeting, which I got that in a week before as was requested. Just to highlight some of it.

We did look at that Saunders property. We highlighted the zoning problems with it and the wetland problems. If the Board felt that nevertheless despite the fact for either the

variances or the other requirements that are non-

(indiscernible) of site we would continue to review

of it, but we did, I think, make, you know, at least

a prima facie case that from a zoning standpoint at

compliant with the code that you felt it was a

least it's not a permitted use.

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We also submitted the email from the Village mayor confirming that the Village is no longer offering the 2 Secra Street site.

We also looked at the adjacent property or

two properties down from Masonic Lodge and just want to inform the Board that today they also indicated to us that they were not willing to lease that property, so that's another site that's not a feasible alternative and we'll submit the email that they sent us to the record just so you have it.

There was a question on the tribal consultation. I know it seemed strange, there were tribes that you may not think have an interest in the area, but the believe they do and we're required to provide certain notice to them and applications and so forth and so on. And we documented some of that in the letter that we submitted.

There's a code requirement, as you mentioned, for the removal agreement. We did

provide a copy of that agreement.

There's been a lot of questions about property value and potential impacts. We submitted a report from an MAI certified appraiser that looks at 12 different studies over basically a ten-year period, does a paired sales analysis, which is a methodology that's been held up by numerous courts, including the two that I cited, including one really in the adjacent municipality in Phillipstown, so we did submit that report and that does have a lot of data within the report.

There was a lot of questions about, you know, what's the prohibition standard, and as I opined last time, I don't believe that it's an issue for this Board, although if there was a denial, it would be an issue for a federal court. And there's oftentimes confusion about whether certain requirements are the applicant's burden of proof, and I submitted a case that's very recent that talks about that exact same issue, that it's not the applicant's burden of proof to show that there is a significant gap or that it's the least-intrusive means. But if we did and there were a denial, a federal court could issue the permit nonetheless.

We did receive the Blanchard letter. We

didn't receive it by email as was stated on the letter. We did receive it from Pauline. We thank her for that. Again, similar to the prior letter, I don't think it raises any new issues. It doesn't have any case law cited in it. I don't think it changes anything that we had opined in our November 15th letter or the Village attorney had agreed with us on with respect to the case law with respect to the issue that we're allowed to bring utilities to the property.

The EAF comments, we did receive the

November 16th email. Question C(2)(b) asks where

the site is within a local or regional special

planning district. We agree that it is in the

coastal management program area, but because the

Village has not adopted a local waterfront

redevelopment plan, there's really no impact from

that district, so to the extent we think you should

check the box on the EAF or the extent that

(indiscernible) document now you'd like to check it,

we don't object, but we do point out that there is

no, and I think we discussed this last time, no

local waterfront redevelopment plan, so there's no

impact from being in that coastal management program

area.

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Also with respect to question E(3).h, we had, again, noted in the EAF and it was within the Hudson Highlands, but again, in the email that was submitted to the Boards, there was correspondence particularly with DEC, and they confirmed the fact that if the DEC or the federal government doesn't have a specific permit, approval authority, then So basically, you're those criteria do not apply. not applying those criteria. If the DEC was reviewing the application, it would apply to those criteria, but the DEC is not reviewing the application because there is not DEC jurisdiction here. And we submitted actually the letter from the DEC that had been copied to the Board back in September that confirmed that there's no DEC jurisdiction with respect to many items on their potential list of items that they could have jurisdiction over.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, we did receive that.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So again, you know, we did note that it's in the Hudson Highlands and in the EAF, but again, it's our position that there's no consequence of that based on the fact that those regulations are applied by the DEC or the federal government, in this case they're not approving this

particular application.

application.

Finally, with respect to Village Law 7-736, and we're asking for an interpretation that it does not apply and we do not need a variance or, in the alternative, we're asking for the variance. And as far as the interpretation, we highlighted Subsection C which is basically an exemption. If the (indiscernible) of the plat was duly filed in the Office of the County Clark, prior to the Planning Board having authority over the plats, and we heard last meeting the zoning came into effect in 1972. The deed that we submitted and the subdivision map that was created at the time, the deed was filed in 1971 and had a description of that road, which is the right-of-way that we've been talking about.

In addition to that, we did a little bit of research. This is not the only landlocked parcel on that right-of-way. There's actually another lot.

We call it Lot 6 on the survey that we submitted, and what I'd like to submit tonight is there's actually some documentation in the Village's records that show that building permits were actually issued for structures on that lot in approximately 1975 without, presumably, without a variance. So either a variance was granted, which we haven't been able

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to document, maybe the Village has documentation, but if the variance was granted, then we wouldn't need a variance. But I think this goes to the point that the Village has recognized it as a road that was prior to the creation of zoning. So I'd like to hand that in as part of the record.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Are you saying it was a building permit (indiscernible)?

JMR. GAUDIOSO: They were constructed, apparently, back in -- because it includes the C of O, I believe.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So I assume it was constructed.

In the alternative, we are asking for the variance, and what we did if you read my cover letter is a full description of the public utility variance exception in New York State with AT&T and Verizon Wireless are deemed public utilities for zoning purposes. And although the standard is very close to the prohibition standard that we talked about before, it is different and it's basically the benefit to the Applicant. So rather than proving the traditional area variance standard that would normally be required, an applicant that's deemed a

1	public utility is entitled to deferential treatment
2	in zoning and is a different standard that we
3	outline and we cited to the cases going back to the
4	Rosenberg decision regarding wireless facilities.
5	So that's in my cover letter and goes into detail on
6	that.
7	CHAIRMAN RICE: As a public utility?
8	MR. GAUDIOSO: As a public utility, correct.
9	CHAIRMAN RICE: Could you confirm you
10	received this letter? It came in yesterday. I
11	thought you were copied on it. You mentioned
12	there's a
13	MR. GAUDIOSO: No, so I did not receive this
14	letter.
15	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. I know you can't read
16	it now.
17	MR. GAUDIOSO: Hold on, let me just make
18	sure, November 27th, no.
19	CHAIRMAN RICE: I thought you were copied on
20	that, but maybe not, but that has more case law.
21	MR. GAUDIOSO: No, I have not received this.
22	If I could have a copy.
23	CHAIRMAN RICE: You can have mine.
24	MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you. And I'll reserve

my comments until I have an opportunity --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, you'll have -- okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Is that -- do you want -- you can give him the highlighted --

MR. MEEKINS: I just have a question on the document you gave us? This looks like it's an permit for a pool.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct.

MR. MEEKINS: So what C of O would you say would be given for a pool.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ GAUDIOSO: Typically, there is a C of O or a C of C.

MR. MEEKINS: For an above-ground pool?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Usually -- my understanding
if there's a building permit, there's usually a C

of O or a C of C.

MR. MEEKINS: But there's already an existing building on the property.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I guess that's my point. My point is is that the property was granted -- the way 7-736 reads is that "No permit for the erection of any building shall be issued unless a street or highway giving access to such proposed structure has been duly placed on the official map or plan." So I guess the question is why that property is

landlocked similar to this property, I guess would be the correlation.

MR. MEEKINS: But the date of the building is not the date you're talking about for this permit. This permit is only related to the pool?

MR. GAUDIOSO: So the pool was permitted as a use on the property after zoning was in place either with or without a variance. And our point is is that the Village has issued permits for uses on landlocked parcels off of that right-of-way since zoning has been created.

MR. MEEKINS: But didn't you just say for a building, though? I thought when you read --

MR. MERANDO: A pool is not a building.

MR. MEEKINS: Yeah, so when you read the rule, it sounded like for a building.

MR. GAUDIOSO: It goes on to say for that structure, so it refers to the word "building" and "structure" in the same first sentence.

So in either event, I guess my argument is this, is that either it supports our argument that there is already a recognized right-of-way/road to access landlocked parcels in that particular area. And if that interpretation is denied by the Zoning Board, and this is really a Zoning Board issue, then

I think it's further evidence that if there are residences and pools and things of that nature using that existing access way, that it's sufficient, obviously, for those residential uses, it would certainly be sufficient for an unmanned facility, keeping in mind we have already committed to increasing and basically bringing that right-of-way up to the specification as requested by the Planning Board.

One of the things that we've asked for in our letter and we think is important tonight to decide is from that point onto our property, then which proposed access alternative do the Boards prefer so that way we can fully engineer it in response to your engineer's comments. And we've gone through that I know at prior meetings that there's two different alternatives. I think there are pros and cons to either one, and I think that really lands on your discretion at this stage.

MR. HELLBOCK: This permit, are they doing any construction on the existing road, right-of-way, whatever you want to call it at that time, or is it they're just using it to get back there to put the pool in?

MR. GAUDIOSO: The building department --

MR. GAUDIOSO:

Sure, sure. No, I

the property is landlocked, so they get to the property on this same right-of-way, okay.

MR. HELLBOCK: Right, but did alter the road in any way in order to do that? I don't see that on here.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't know if they altered the road or not. I have no way of knowing because it was, you know, 35, 40 years ago, but the point being is that the Yillage deemed it sufficient to issue permits on the landlocked parcel over this right-of-way.

MR. KEELEY: And if they were to build a shed without power, they may have needed a similar application, but it would have had no implications for the gravel road versus a concrete road. You would have had no implications for underground electricity, digging up that right-of-way.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. I don't know whether they built a shed or not. I don't know if they put in electricity.

MR. KEELEY: But if they did, are you suggesting that maybe they didn't need it (indiscernible) road instead of taking (indiscernible) power?

understand. I think the bigger fact is that it's a landlocked parcel similar to ours. It has a residential use on it. It's gaining access for residences which, as we discussed last time, you know, certainly has a public safety element as well. And nevertheless, we're willing to upgrade that road, which I think would be a benefit.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. BRANAGAN: When you said "road," do you mean right-of-way or --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, I'm using it somewhat interchangeably because it's a right-of-way, and my point is is that if it was in the County Clerk's Office prior to your zoning, then it does not need a 7-736 variance as a road to a landlocked parcel.

And, in fact, if you look at the application, it was checked as having access and front -- as having frontage on a road, so --

MS. BRANAGAN: I just wanted to be sure that when you're talking about the road, it's the actual land that is the right-of-way, not like the road leading to the right-of-way, the road after the right-of-way.

MR. GAUDIOSO: In this discussion I'm talking about the right-of-way that leads from

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Moffitt Road to the property that's in question.

MS. BRANAGAN: Right.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So I think that what I just submitted actually deemed it a road, checked the box that it was on a road, and I think that's relevant to whether it is a road under the interpretation of whether we need a variance under 7-736.

If you look at the application right on the first page, it checks under item number 7 that it's on a state, county, or town highway. It does not check the other items including right-of-way or easement, so that property owner specifically took the position at that time as part of getting this permit issued by the Village that it was a road.

CHAIRMAN RICE: All right, so we'll look at this in a little more detail. Thank you for submitting this.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you. And we'll be happy to answer questions after the comments.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you. There's a couple of things that we, as a board, wanted to bring up, collectively, and this whole idea of this shot-clock extension, has Homeland thought about that or is there a -- do you have a position on that? Congressman Maloney wrote about it.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. GAUDIOSO: So the letter that you wrote us was in the context of the letter from SHPO.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And in that context, I don't believe a lengthy extension is appropriate because the letter from SHPO specifically and expressly says "At this point in time, our office is not prepared to seek to reopen the review process." And, again, keeping in mind that it would not be a unilateral decision even if they were prepared to seek to reopen. That would have to go through a very specific process including the FCC, and that wouldn't happen, obviously, between now and January in any event. So in that context, I don't believe a lengthy extension is warranted.

In the context of, I think we're all working hard and we want to give you the opportunity to have a complete record, and we want to ask you about that alternative access drive and be able to revise the plans to provide the engineering data that your consultant has asked for. I think that's

reasonable. I also think it would be reasonable

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because we're not even at the shot clock yet that maybe the proper scope would be extend it to maybe the end of December and see where we are at that point because that's still a month out.

One of the things in your letter you had indicated that you wanted to speak with SHPO, we would just ask that it wouldn't be appropriate to have an ex parte communication, that it should be on the record, and if there were any discussions or any meetings, we would just ask to be a part of that, and we would be comfortable with that.

And also --

CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible) part of the correspondence.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Whatever is -- I know that we -- I know that the Village Board has reached out to SHPO on occasions.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Okay. So, I mean, if it was with respect to 2 Secra Street, I mean I think that's fine. With respect to this application, they really have no jurisdiction over that. But in your letter it said it would give us time to personally speak with Mr. Bonafate (phonetic).

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, if you'd like to

speak --

(C)

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't have any objection to that as long as we're part of that conversation,

would be my only request.

MR. KEELEY: My question regarding -- oh.

CHAIRMAN RICE: No, go ahead.

MR. KEELEY: My question regarding that is that I think in the original submission, there was communication that happened between you and SHPO originally that we were not a party to, so is this reciprocal? I don't understand the --

MR. GAUDIOSO: So we are required by federal law to file that documentation with SHPO through the Form 620.

MR. KEELEY: But we weren't a party to it is my point.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct.

MR. KEELEY: Okay. But we were able to have our own (indiscernible) conversation --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct, but we did -- but we've submitted it to you in full. You have everything we've submitted to them.

MR. KEELEY: We would surely share with you after we had the communications.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'll just state for the

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record, I don't believe in ex parte communication
between an official board without the applicant
being part of that. I think that's completely
different than an applicant who's regulated,
basically regulated by SHPO to file materials with
SHPO pursuant to a regulatory process and another -I think that's apples to oranges to another official
board having an ex parte communication off the
record.

MR. KEELEY: In a similar way that an above-ground pool and a cell tower are apples to oranges.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think the use of the road and whether it's a road or not a road in a determination I think is really the key issue there.

MR. KEELEY: In the letter that you were citing, I think -- and I don't have it in front of me, but I think what they were saying they're not ready to reopen it with the FCC. It wasn't specific to the SEQRA consideration. I believe in the document there that you have in your hand it'll say that it's --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, that's how they do it.

MR. KEELEY: -- (indiscernible-both speaking at the same time). SEQRA is what's before us today.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. Sure.

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MR. KEELEY: And so I think that right now we're sort of in this tough bind where we're either going to be in non-compliance with a shot-clock order with the FCC or we'd be in non-compliance by being able to take a hard look at substantially new information that's been submitted under SEQRA. So we're either going to be in non-compliance under New York State or we're going to be in non-compliance under the FCC without having an extension, and that's the part that I don't understand why --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: -- we can't in good faith, and this has been a very good-faith conversation since August, I think.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure, I agree.

MR. KEELEY: I don't understand why we're now trying to (indiscernible) the difference of these handful of weeks when we're requesting it in good faith.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. No, I understand your point.

I think there is no new information in the November 22nd letter to start with. They don't add anything new. They specifically say, in fact, "We don't intend to reopen the shot clock, reopen the --

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MR. KEELEY: They do say that the cemetery is, in fact, going to be placed on the registry. That's moving forward with the historic registry. And that under SEQRA, it says that any historic area that is substantially contiguous to its historic site under 617.4, Section B(9), it says that anything can be substantially contiguous, needs to be a Type 1 application, that is substantially new information changing whether we're an unlisted application under SEQRA or a Type 1. I think that that's (indiscernible).

MR. GAUDIOSO: So to take one step back because I agree with you on the Type 1. I agree with you on the Type 1 issue. We have -- because we submitted a full EAF and because this has been a coordinated review, there's no change in process or required documentation whether it's Type 1 or unlisted. So we've been following since day one, since the day we filed, basically the process for a Type 1 action.

The letter also specifically talks about how -- that the cemetery was considered, and this is from Mr. Bonafate, "We also note that you," meaning the Applicant's consultant here, "had already considered this resource," meaning the cemetery, "in

your visual analysis, " so --

MR. KEELEY: But I don't understand how you can say there's no new information when we both just agreed that this should transition from an unlisted SEQRA to (indiscernible) application. There's new information that triggers that transition. How can you say that there's nothing different?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm saying that there's nothing new with respect to the actual information that you have other than --

MR. KEELEY: Why are we agreeing that it's now a Type 1 application?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Because it's a --

MR. KEELEY: There's new substantive information.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Because the -- but it doesn't change -- but it only changes procedurally the review that has to occur. And what I'm saying is that that has been the same since day one.

MR. KEELEY: I hear your argument.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm not opposed to grating the extension, but let me finish where I was going to go with this.

So, number one, we'd like to be a part of those discussions, and if the answer is we're not

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allowed to -- you're not willing to make us part of those discussions, that puts us in a difficult position, number one.

Number two, I see on your agenda that you're considering to hire another new consultant, and we would just like to understand the scope of that review to understand how long that's going to take.

MR. KEELEY: Correct.

MR. MARINO: That ddesn't seem unreasonable.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And the reason we ask that specifically is because we know Mr. Gaynor has been doing a lot of this work, so number one, we've been asked to provide additional escrow which we have no objection to. We'll review the invoices. We'll provide the escrow.

And, number two, just understanding that there's no overlap in the duties of the different consultants.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I think that, like Chris said, with all the new information that's come over the last couple weeks, there's a tremendous burden on everybody to review the completeness of the application, simply AKRF's expertise in cell towers that might be able to aid the Board in reviewing the application. Rob, I think you know the --

MALE SPEAKER: Well, again, the AKRF has provided a proposal to the Village. It's the delineated scope to look at historic -- potential impacts for historic and esthetic resources. And it's certainly available to you to understand their intent.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. Do you have that that I could review this evening?

CHAIRMAN RICE: I don't have that proposal with me.

MALE SPEAKER: I do not as well.

CHAIRMAN RICE: But it's -- we can send it to you first thing in the morning.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We're going to vote on it tonight.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I mean in conclusion, we would be willing to mutually extend the shot clock to the end of December to give you an opportunity to come back. We don't want to interfere with anyone's holiday, obviously, but we'd like to understand where the discussion with Mr. Bonafate goes. We'd like to understand where AKRF's scope of work is.

We'd like to review the materials that were just submitted tonight and the other materials that

were just handed to us.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, sure.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Teall, Suite.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And also hear the testimony.

And then in December, obviously, we're not going to put in a position to, and I think to your point, less than we would want would be an approval that didn't take a hard look at the impacts that could be subject to a third-party challenge, and we're sensitive to that, obviously.

MR. KEELEY: And right now we're not able to do that.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I understand that and --

MR. KEELEY: We're not able to do that, and to say that you're looking to protect our holidays when you're extending it right into the heart of the holidays, it just doesn't make sense to me.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, I mean, if we could have a meeting prior to the holidays, maybe the third week of December, the 21st or 22nd --

MR. KEELEY: The current shot clock (indiscernible).

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm saying, well, we could extend it. We'll extend it to that period of time with the understanding that if we're not in a position to extend it beyond -- if we're not in a

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MS. BRANAGAN: (Indiscernible) granting the

position -- if you're not in a position to make a decision that evening, we would extend it again, you know, for another month at a time just to be able to take small bites and keep the process moving in that direction.

MR. KEELEY: Can I say (indiscernible)? I'd like to suggest that maybe we table this and revisit the shot clock later in the meeting? I have a feeling there's a lot of gew information that's going to be brought to light tonight. Right now we're talking about very discreet pieces of things, and making a decision this big with only the information that's in front of I think might --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I think what Robert is saying is we can extend the shot clock, certainly not indefinitely, but --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Multiple times.

MS. BRANAGAN: (Indiscernible-both speaking at the same time) negotiation and not making a decision (indiscernible) that you will grant it or not grant it, aren't you actually in negotiation between the Board and you?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Well, it has to be a mutual agreement to extend. And we're --

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is that --

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm saying -- what I'm saying

extension. You're discussing it as a negotiated --

MR. GAUDIOSO: A mutual agreement to extend the shot clock, and what we typically do is we extend it, you know, a small period of time just to make sure that things move along during that period of time.

And, again, all the expiration of the shot clock gets us is the ability to go to Federal Court on a presumption of an unreasonable delay. And we've said this -- I've said this since August that that's not our intention.

MS. BRANAGAN: (Indiscernible-speaking very softly)

MR. GAUDIOSO: Again, I think the point being, though, to extend the shot clock three weeks before it's up for a period of time that amounts to about 40 percent of the overall shot clock period I think is a bit too long, and what we're saying is we're willing to agree to --

MR. MEEKINS: What percent is reasonable? Because I don't understand what is -- what word did you use, "significant" or "substantial," I forget?

MR. MEEKINS: You couldn't give us a

substantial extension or a --

MR. GAUDIOSO: What I'm saying is that from a practical standpoint --

MR. MEEKINS: Right.

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- there's no legal standing on this.

MR. MEEKINS: So is 60 days practical to you?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. I think that without knowing, you know -- quite frankly, today I received an agenda and it had a new consultant on it and we go a request for another \$7,000 in extra fees. That gives us support. So all I'm saying is that we're willing to extend it to the end of December. Let's have a December meeting, see where we are, see where the issues are, and most likely we'll be extending it again because that's my gut instinct.

MR. MEEKINS: Okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: But just to extend it out for another 60 days --

CHAIRMAN RICE: That sounds reasonable.

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- we seem -- we just think that that's a little long.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We can bring it up again (indiscernible). It sounds like you have some

incremental extensions. Let's bring it -- we'll talk about it again at the -- all right, so that was a shot-clock discussion. We can circle that and talk about it again.

Looks like we just talked about SEQRA, whether it's a Type 1 or an unlisted status. Chris, are you satisfied with that --

MR. KEELEY: I don't know if this a request to Ron or to Bob if we need to actually formally undertake anything if we understand, and it sounds like we're in agreement with the Applicant that there is no substantial new information that's come to light in terms of the cemetery now being eligible for listing. It's substantially contiguous. The application site is substantially contiguous to that historic site. That would trigger that Type 1 application.

Is there a formal process that we need to go through?

MALE SPEAKER: Again, the Board had previously identified it as an unlisted action. It would be appropriate for you tonight in light of this latest information to formally for the record now acknowledge it to be a Type 1 action.

CHAIRMAN RICE: All right. We'll do that at

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the end of the meeting.

I think what Snyder & Snyder is saying they recognize it already as Type 1, so --

MR. GAUDIOSO: What I'm saying is a process perspective. We've had the full EAF. You've done a coordinated review.

> CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Those are two things that you didn't have to do as an unlisted action, but you would have to do as a Type 1 action.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, perfect.

MR. MARINO: And I think, honestly, part of bringing AKRF in with their expertise in historic issues is -- I'm not clear in my mind what eligible -- what the real impact of eligible for listing means. Is that the same as saying it's on the list or is it not or it could be. They have to review it to see if it should be, and I think that kind of expertise from them would answer that question. That's part of your answer as to why we're bringing another consultant in on specific issues.

> Sure. MR. GAUDIOSO:

CHAIRMAN RICE: I think you're going to prepare a very focused report for us. According to -- we had an interview with a gentleman from AKRF.

Looks like, Robert, since you haven't had a chance to look at the letter from Blanchard & Wilson, why don't we put that aside. I'm sure you're going to respond to it in writing, but there's a lot more information in that, so we'll skip this right-of-way issue because we've talked about it the last time and you're not prepared to discuss it at this time.

The Hudson Highland Scenic Freas of Statewide Significance, SASS is a big issue that came up from the public and Dave McCarthy brought it up, brought it to our attention, and I just want to acknowledge that. I think there's some people that are going to talk about it tonight. Does the Board have any comment on that or were you guys able to read up on that a little bit?

MR. MEEKINS: I had a question -- CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

MR. MEEKINS: -- based on -- and I read the sections that Dave presented and are very helpful, but even in his cover letter he made a mention some -- I'm just wondering, and Counsel hasn't had a chance to see this yet. I can understand why you can't answer, but in his correspondence Dave said to us that he was discussing it with Dr. Robert Hoffman

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at SUNY (indiscernible), and she asked how Homeland Towers could even consider this location. It got me to thinking does Homeland Towers have any other towers in this scenic corridor?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I would have to look at the I don't know -maps.

MR. MEEKINS: My second question would be have you had any applications that you had to abandon because they were in the scenic corridor?

MR. GAUDIOSO: No. Again, if it's -- and I don't want to misspeak because I haven't had a chance to look at this, but --

MR. MEEKINS: No, I realize that.

MR. GAUDIOSO: -- my instinct is is that we had addressed this last week in that letter is that those criteria apply if the DEC was approving an application. And if you can tell me the -- if you can tell me what exactly the scenic corridor is, that would help me because I don't have the maps and I haven't studied them, but if you go up and down Route 301, I mean, in Fahnestock Park there's a gigantic lattice tower that's been there for probably 50 or 60 years if not more.

There's also an Achilles Tower that's right along that corridor, so just if they fall, and I

MS. BRANAGAN: You still talking about the

25 SASS?

don't have the map in front of me, if they fall in that area, you know, those are applications that, obviously, this applicant, Homeland Towers didn't do, but would be in those areas.

that in her letter to the Board. I believe she says that there are -- none of the other 15 SASS districts have cell towers placed in them.

Phillipstown, obviously, has a number of them, so, she thought it was unusual somehow we bear the burden of a lot of cell towers in our particular district.

There is one at West Point. Obviously, they need a cell tower there for security reasons and -- but it was interesting. In no other SASS district is there a cell tower just to sort of answer your question, Dennis, but there's a lot here --

MR. MEEKINS: Closer to Route 9 is a lot different than closer to the river, I would say, you know, from the perspective of how this report is written about scenic areas. I'm not thinking too many of us think Route 9 is that scenic when we go up and down it.

1 MR. MEEKINS: Yes. 2 MR. HELLBOCK: I thought it went from the 3 river to 9. CHAIRMAN RICE: We have the maps. 4 MR. MARINO: I think we all have to look 5 into that issue, which is --6 CHAIRMAN RICE: That's come up. We need a 7 little more time. That's a huge document. We did 8 extract the piece that applied to Cold Spring. 9 MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah, if we could just obtain 10 a copy of that, we'd appreciate it. 11 CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah. It's actually on the 12 website, Rob. We'll give you -- the whole document 13 is on the website. 14 FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't think it's on the 15 16 website. MR. GAUDIOSO: No, I mean the letter that 17 18 you're referring to --CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, from Dave? 19 20 MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure. 21 MR. GAUDIOSO: It was the letter that I 22 think you were referencing. 23

report. I assumed it was already in the record.

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MR. MEEKINS: It's a cover letter with the

just note we only got it tonight.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't believe I have it.

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MR. MEEKINS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN RICE: No, we may not have forwarded it to you. There's a lot of emails that we did not -- that are from citizens. A lot are talking about radio frequency waves and, again, we remind the public that the federal government doesn't recognize sthat it's a harmful effect. Notwithstanding, that could change. You're certainly welcome to your opinion, but the Board can't comment on that, so we got a lot of emails in that regard and we're sympathetic to that position, but for -- again, we cannot consider that in our review of the Applicant's information.

MR. GAUDIOSO: We would just ask for copies of those emails as well.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Most of those, they've got those, most of those letters. There was just a few letters that came in that --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, yeah, there's some miscellaneous emails that -- the ones I've read into the record tonight are ones with attachment, significant attachments.

Yes, let's talk about SASS and then we're going to open it up to the public for questions.

MR. KEELEY: Mr. Gaudioso, under the SASS, I think one of the court considerations is the esthetic impacts, right? And SASS, not SASS, looking just at the Zoning Board considerations, you know, we have considerations around the esthetic impacts --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: -- historic impacts, a range of criteria that need to be met.

One of the items that surfaced from a number of folks in the community in recent weeks, which, by the way, thank you to everyone that's been doing lots of good research and helping to hold this together because it is very complex for us to understand it, and so it's been helpful to just -- helped to be able to sit through a lot. And I think one of the things that I've been curious about is right now there's an application for 110-foot (indiscernible). As I understand it, the Middle Class Tax Relief Act -- and Job Creation Act of 2012, Section 6409(9) says that "A local government may not deny or shall approve modifications that are

-- do not substantially change the physical

dimensions of a tower." Then they go on to say what is a tower, what is substantial change. And it says that the height can be changed up to 10 percent without -- and it shall be approved up to an addition of 10 percent of the existing height.

So if this were to go through and it were a 110-foot, the maximum allowed under our zoning code, my read of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Child Creation Act of 2012 is that soon thereafter, it could jump from 110 plus 10 percent to be 121 feet.

So I'm curious, your thoughts on that from our own Village expert --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah, I don't --

MR. KEELEY: -- but if that is the case and there is the ability to just extend an extra 10 percent as of right, essentially, once it's up under this federal rule, and our intention as a zoning board, as a village, I should say, that wrote the zoning code, was that the max should be 110 feet. It seems to me then we should be talking about an application that's 100 feet tall because if the expectation is then it's going to be plus 10 percent later that would get you to the 110 because, otherwise, we're making an end run around the intent that was stated by the Village.

So I can'

So I'm curious your thoughts on the Job Creation Act of 2012 and also if Ron or Bob had any thoughts has as well.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. Sure. So I'll work my way backwards.

We should not be talking about an application for 100 feet because the application is for 120 feet, which is what the Applicants have shown that they need to provide there.

MR. KEELEY: 120 feet?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm sorry, 110 feet, 110 for Verizon and 100 for AT&T, so that's what the application is for based on the code, but also based on their needs.

With respect to the criteria you cited, I think you only cited a very small portion of it.

There's actually six criteria to determine whether an application is an eligible facility's request.

And one of the criteria is whether it defeats the stealthing. And as part of this application, this is not a 110-foot monopole, per se. It's designed with a stealth treatment including, you know, some statements in your code that took it in that direction.

So I can't opine whether an application that

would come in the future would be deemed an eligible facility's request because I don't know what's going to be approved or not approved, but I can tell you that there are six criteria and one of those criteria is that it does not defeat the stealthing of the originally designed facility, and this facility is designed as a stealth facility.

MR. KEELEY: And I don't know if either of you have come across that or if you have any thoughts on that. If not, we can follow up later.

MALE SPEAKER: We got to take it under advisement. I would anticipate you do have a maximum height permitted in zoning. I mean, the Village attorney would have to weigh in on whether that trumps any request to get higher than that.

MALE SPEAKER: One of the considerations for SEQRA is, you know, (indiscernible) increase and if there's an intention to do that at this time, then that should be something that is addressed in the application and the SEQRA review.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And there is no intention at this time. I think any extension in the future would be speculative.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The towers can't be put up for future need. It has to be current need.

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MR. KEELEY: And maybe the point I'm getting at is that what we consider as we go down the line if we're moving in a certain direction as one of the considerations that we try to work through with the Applicant in good faith is we're trying to continue working in good faith is that we come to an agreement that if 110 is the Village code's maximum, then that's where it stays. Regardless of what the federal rules may allow to make an end run around that zoning code, our zoning code says 110, so it would be capped at 110, and we discussed that.

I think we're nowhere near that conversation right now, but I wanted to make sure that we had it on the radar of our Village experts as well.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Zoning Board may introduce conditions to re-grant the cell tower (indiscernible) granted with conditions. It's a good point.

Let's see, anyting else? Anybody else on the Board have any other questions?

MR. MEEKINS: I have questions that were raised by some of the residents in some of their correspondence that I thought -- I know they haven't seen them, but I think some of them are so

conceptual they might have clear answers right away.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Let's bring it up.

MR. MEEKINS: One was do we know the definitive height of the proposed tower above the tree line because I've heard estimates of 30, but I've seen people in their correspondence to us quote 60, so do we have a firmer estimate above the surrounding tree line?

MR. FAUDIOSO: I don't have a height of the tree line, per se. It generally varies. I think the bigger issue is individuals bear this out is from the perspective where the pole appears to be above the tree line, and I think that's important. I know we've talked about the cemetery and we took numerous photographs and we have renderings from the cemetery. And as you can see in those viewpoints, you can see, you know, basically the top 20 feet of the tower because that's the two carriers that you can see. And, again, remember the balloon was flown at 120 feet. It was not flown at 110 feet, which is the height of the application.

So my point being is depending on the perspective, it will appear like the trees are only 20 feet to the top of the tower. I suspect they're probably a bit more than that.

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in this area.

MR. MEEKINS: But not 60 or it could go up

MR. GAUDIOSO: I highly doubt the trees are only 50 feet in height. I would suspect they're closer to 60 to 80 feet given my knowledge of trees

If you have a large (indiscernible) tree, it could be -- or a large spruce, it could be easily 80 feet.

MR. MEEKINS: And second question, and I apologize to the resident, I didn't write down the name or where it came from, but one of the residents brought up, not that we want more towers, but if there were smaller towers, you know, is there a plan design that could have had, you know, more smaller towers, less intrusive, that could have gotten you your coverage, and when you're doing your planning to come into an area, is that part of your analysis and do you do a post-benefit and then determine that that's not a viable alternative or --

MR. GAUDIOSO: So our analysis includes what will provide the necessary coverage. Where can we get a lease, and so far we've shown really there's, you know, there's our site that we were able to get property rights to. We weren't able to get the

lodge. We weren't able to get 2 Secra Street.

Also, we look at zoning, so specifically, we came in with a tower that's relatively low in height compared to most other towers specifically because it meets the height limit and it also meets all the setback requirements of the code. So our code analysis is a very big part of our review.

And our very initial alternative cite
analysis goes through the different zones where it's
permitted, the 50-foot buffer setback, the minimum
acreage size, setbacks to residences, and the height
limitation. We went through all those different
things and we were able to find property that was
also available from a construction standpoint, from
being able to obtain property rights, and also would
provide the necessary service.

So that's the analysis as far as, you know, small or lower towers, I think what we've shown is that there are no other alternatives, let alone less-intrusive alternatives.

MR. MEEKINS: So is minimal number of sites one of your factors then? So you're trying to do it in the least amount of sites?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. We're trying to cover an area without having to, you know, go for a height

variance or go for variances that will exceed the code. So in this case, the minimal number is one because we meet the code. We meet the code with a 110-foot tower.

CHAIRMAN RICE: And if the code itself asks for a qualification, insists on qualification, that's when AT&T, Verizon, rather than spreading them out, instead of having a lot of cell towers, we insist the can go locate other cell towers.

There's always been a discussion about the smaller ones. They looked at the churches.

MR. MEEKINS: I want to go back to the question I raised at the last meeting where we had something on the hospital that wasn't that tall, and it seemed to give coverage, so if this is meant to replace that loss, I don't know why (indiscernible) so much higher.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The (indiscernible) question.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think it replaces more than this loss. Let me Mr. Pinesso speak to that if you'd like. I mean, he's the RF engineer for AT&T.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure, thank you.

MR. PINESSO: Daniel Pinesso for the record, RF Engineer for AT&T.

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The site that you were speaking about, the Butterfield Hospital that had been decommissioned, that was only providing a small footprint of coverage because of the height for AT&T. And so now that this site had been decommissioned and we are looking to fulfill the (indiscernible) coverage as well as north of the site where Butterfield Hospital was, so we are -- and the fact that this site, as was stated by Robert, does meet our -- does fulfill our coverage needs, that one singular site, instead of going possibly with two -- like a -- because if you look at the tree line, when we have a site that's below the tree line, the propagation, the signal doesn't propagate far, so we need to clear the tree line. And I don't know if that was spoke about in prior meetings, but that's the nature of the function of this technology.

MR. HELLBOCK: What's the average life of a cell tower?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't think there's -- I'm not aware of any study that has, you know, looked at the average life. I can tell you that, generally, there are more built than those being decommissioned.

MR. HELLBOCK: Well, (indiscernible) the

removal agreement, so at some point they're coming down.

MR. GAUDIOSO: No. We gave the removal agreement simply because it's strictly required by your code and was pointed out by your engineer as a requirement, and we put that in there. I'm not aware of it, and Mr. Vicente can correct me if I'm wrong, I'm not aware of any Homeland Towers that have actually ever been removed.

MR. VICENTE: No, it's never happened to any of our towers, and as someone who has been in the industry for a while, (indiscernible) is very reluctant to decommission any sites. The infrastructure need is substantial and the technology far outpaces our ability to keep up with it, so providing infrastructure to keep the networks running properly, we're always behind. We're never caught up. So the idea that there's an effort to decommission sites, none of our (indiscernible) have ever been decommissioned, and the effort is to increase the amount on infrastructure, not decrease it.

MR. HELLBOCK: All right. So as time goes on, you do regular maintenance, and then as technology advances, do those cell towers get the

new technology put onto them?

MR. VICENTE: Correct, they do. They do get modified with new technologies from time to time as the carriers feel the need to. So it's very important to consider.

We live in a wireless world, an increasingly wireless world, and that the technology where it is and our ability to keep up with that technology with infrast sucture is a problem. And that's what we're trying to do here.

So answer your question, decommissioning sites very rarely happens.

MR. HELLBOCK: All right. I agree with that because I've never seen a cell tower come down, but now I hear McKeel's Corner, that one may come down and the new one go up. I'm just wondering why they would take one down that's right across the street from another, but barring that because that's not part of our coverage, you've quoted case law numerous times saying that Southern District of New York, you're going to go to them once -- if we ever say no or we decide not to do this. Is --

Our attorneys may differ from you on the answer, but are we looking at voice coverage is what's mandated by the federal government or does it

have to be data? Because if it's voice coverage, we have that already. If they update the cell towers in the area, we don't need a new cell tower because you can still get it all the way (indiscernible).

MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't know who's been espousing that theory, but Section 253 of the Telecommunications Act specifically and expressly says a municipality may not prohibit any telecommunication service. It doesn't distinguish between voice service, data service, so forth and so on.

of the competition reports, everything now is provided over broadband. Voice is provided as a data service over broadband now pursuant to VoLTE, Voice over LTE technology, so there is no distinction as far as the municipality's ability to deny an application about whether it's voice service or data service. I don't know where that's been coming from, and it's just not correct under the law.

MR. KEELEY: And I think -- again, I apologize, I don't have the document in front of me. We're looking at -- maybe this is a question, actually, for Mr. Pinesso. There's a 750 megahertz

band that we have looked at here, and 2100, right, those are the two bands --

MR. PINESSO: For AT&T, yes. And the 700, I could add -- 700 is -- that's allocated to AT&T and that spectrum, a block of spectrum is for FirstNet which would be in case there was an emergency of any type of emergency, that that block would be allocated to all municipal services and would not be utilized for the public sector. Would go for the emergency services.

MR. KEELEY: And there's also an 850 band, megahertz band; is that right?

MR. PINESSO: Yeah. AT&T has small blocks and multiple bands.

MR. KEELEY: And our evaluation here, I don't think, considered 850?

MR. PINESSO: Well, they don't -- whatever is licensed for this area. We have 7. We had 19 and 2100. That's what will be deployed at this location.

MR. KEELEY: So there's no licenses available for 850?

MR. PINESSO: There is no plan for that spectrum to be utilized in this area.

MR. KEELEY: Has it been utilized in this

area previously?

at all because --

MR. PINESSO: Not to my knowledge, no.

MS. BRANAGAN: I have a question probably

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MR. KEELEY: Thank you.

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MR. PINESSO: Yeah.

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for you, Robert. Somewhere in all of the materials

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I read today or recently, there was an application for a tower, and this is related to the earlier

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comment about the height, for a 132-fdot, an

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application, so you -- is it (indiscernible) a bell

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MR. GAUDIOSO: No.

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MS. BRANAGAN: -- I'll find it, but I

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haven't been able to sitting here in the last ten

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minutes.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: No. And I think -- I'm not sure if you were at the meeting, it is in one of my cover letters. I'll just run through it with you.

The application is for a 110-foot monopole, no higher, okay.

MS. BRANAGAN: Yeah, I knew that.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Demonstrated as a stealth tree. What we did is we ran the FAA analysis as more of a worst-case scenario sometimes during construction, sometimes if there was something

higher, we want to make sure that we run it at a higher level, so we ran it at 131 feet. That was the FAA analysis. So we showed that not only at 110 feet will we not need lighting and marking, but even up to 131 feet we still won't need FAA lighting and marking, so that's why we ran that. We usually run those types of analyses worst-case scenario.

Same thing with our structural reports, we sun our structural reports and show that we will build the tower for more capacity than there is currently existing. So, again, your code requires that we allow for colocation. We had to actually submit to you saying we would make the facility available for colocation, so what we don't want to do is build it structurally inadequate and then you say we didn't comply with your code. So we'll build it

-- we'll overdesign in our calculations, and that's where, I think, you're getting the 131 feet. It was in the FAA analysis, which is the worst-case scenario.

MS. BRANAGAN: Did you send that to us recently, the FAA analysis?

MR. GAUDIOSO: You've had that since we filed back in, I want to say June or July.

1	MS. BRANAGAN: I will get to the bottom of
2	it
3	MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.
4	MS. BRANAGAN: but I just wondered
5	(indiscernible).
6	MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah. That's where it comes
7	from, sure.
8	MR. KEELEY: And just one more
9.	clarification, I was going back to my notes on, what
10	are we calling it here, the Middle Class Tax Relief
11	and Job Creation Act of 2012.
12	MR. GAUDIOSO: Yes.
13	MR. KEELEY: Those six criteria, as I
14	understand them, it's not that you need to meet all
15	six, it's that any one of those six could allow
16	for
17	MR. GAUDIOSO: No.
18	MR. KEELEY: We'll get clarification.
19	MR. GAUDIOSO: And let me touch on two
20	points because I think it's important. Number one,
21	and this goes back to your point, and I submitted
22	the case recently from the Third Department, I
23	believe, the Third Circuit, no, Third Department,
24	and there's other cases from this Department. We do

25 not have the burden to prove that we need to cite a

voice for filling a significant gap. We don't have that burden. That's not the criteria that your Board analyzes this application.

MR. KEELEY: I'm just thinking about an esthetic burden, which is (indiscernible).

MR. GAUDIOSO: So the six criteria, what happened was is after the 2012 Act, what we call the TRA, the Tax Relief Act, Congress — the FCC actually did a report and order and promulgated regulations. And they added additional defined terms from the Tax Relief Act. One of the defined terms was that what is a substantial change? And it is a substantial change if it triggers one of the six criteria. So it's the opposite of what you just suggested.

MR. KEELEY: So you could change it up to 10 percent?

MR. GAUDIOSO: No. My point is is that if it goes more than 10 percent or 20 feet, that's a substantial change.

MR. KEELEY: So you could go (indiscernible-both speaking at the same time).

MR. GAUDIOSO: Or if you defeat the stealth approval aspect of it or if you add more than four equipment cabinets or (indiscernible).

MR. KEELEY: You added (indiscernible).

MR. GAUDIOSO: No.

MR. KEELEY: (Indiscernible) could change up to 10 percent.

MR. GAUDIOSO: No. Actually, that wasn't the distinction I was trying to make. You had said that -- the way you had phrased it was that we would only have to meet one of the six. My point is that if we don't meet all of the six, it doesn't -- when I say "we," future applicant, possibly, if it doesn't meet all of the six, meaning that it fails on any one of the six, it is not an eligible facility's request that's given that (indiscernible).

MR. KEELEY: (Indiscernible)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, thanks, Robert.

Any other questions from the Board before we open up the public comments?

(No audible response)

Okay, we'd like to open the floor for public comment. We're going to go in order as to how people signed up, but at the same time everybody will be allowed to speak. So it sounds like we were going to start with the first person that got here tonight

was --

Hirsch.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Heidi Wendell and Joe

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, and Joe Hirsch and Heidi Wendell.

MR. HIRSCH: Do you want us to come in front?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Please step up to the -- you just have to try to speak <u>loudly</u> because we are not mic'd. Yes, sir.

MR. HIRSCH: First, thank you for your service to the community and for giving us a chance to speak. My wife and daughter and I are recent arrivals in Nelsonville. We just bought a house on Secra Street in September, so the first thing is we want to -- we're hugely relieved that the Secra Street proposal is off the table, but at the same time we wanted to register our extreme opposition to the proposal to build this tower anywhere in town.

We specifically bought the house for the hiking, the beauty of the area's architecture and its history, and its natural surroundings. We have been coming here for more than 20 years to enjoy hiking in the woods and strolling in the beautiful town.

When a house was listed near the hiking trail, we bought it as soon as we could while scouring real estate ads for months in search of a place where we wanted to move to in the Valley. It became clear that the reason that prices are higher here than elsewhere is because of the extraordinarily beautiful area and because of the attention that's been paid to conserving it and because of -- the (indiscernible) field that surrounds us everywhere. I don't think the same can be said for cell towers.

No matter what the cell tower company says about camouflaging the proposed tower, if they're allowed to build in the Village, let's face it, it will be an eyesore, a major intrusion visually, esthetically, and psychologically for those of us who live here and anyone looking to buy.

A cell tower is inconsistent with the esthetics of the Village as the hiker's haven studies, some of which are attached to our testimony show that cell towers negatively impact property values. And I would also like to say that I heard the representatives of the company saying that, in fact, they have studies proving the contrary, but I think that once you delve, as I'm sure you have

gunslingers. Thank you.

already, in the 100 or so people that I'd go out on a limb to say all of whom oppose this, probably also have looked and seen that probably most of the testimony that supports cell phone towers is, in fact, has been financed by the towers and the (indiscernible).

(APPLAUSE)

The pass in town, including the one that crosses through the historic cemetery, are symbolic of what's special about this town, and the reason that so many of us are interested in living here and being part of this special place. A cell tower would, obviously, detract from that quality in a major way. If built, it will inevitably hurt the esthetics of the Village and will bring down property values.

And from the language of the representative, one thing struck me in particular was that, and maybe this was just a legal term of art, but he was talking about the -- he was urging the Board to proffer deferential treatment to the utility. Well, I think in this case if anyone deserves preferential treatment I think it's those of us who live here, who are invested, here, rather than some FCC

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thanks.

(APPLAUSE)

FEMALE SPEAKER: Bonnie Dorsey.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Next. Thank you.

MS. DORSEY: I wanted to thank the Zoning Board and the Board. This is my first meeting about our problem and I'm very impressed with all the research my neighbors have done.

(APPLAUSE)

I just want to -- I wanted a chance to read it all, but I did want to voice my opinion. I live on Lane Gate Road very close to Moffitt, and I am very concerned also about the historic and the

14 | bucolic nature of our town.

My husband gave me \$300,000 31 years ago and said "Find a place." He gave me a two-hour radius from New York City that I could look for a place.

Well, I did, and I -- we loved Cold Spring because it's an un-Hampton, you know. This is a town of real people, and I don't want to lose it with some ugly cell phone tower so that when I'm kayaking in the Hudson that I have to look at some monstrosity or that when I'm in the mountains hiking, then I'm also looking on something ugly. So I'm going to read all of your research. Thank you, all, and

My name

1 thank you, Board. 2 (APPLAUSE) 3 CHAIRMAN RICE: Next. 4 FEMALE SPEAKER: Eleanor Chu (phonetic). 5 CHAIRMAN RICE: Eleanor. FEMALE SPEAKER: She had to go home. 6 7 FEMALE SPEAKER: Oh. 8 CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, all right. 9, FEMALE SPEAKER: Sorry. 10 CHAIRMAN RICE: Next. FEMALE SPEAKER: Jason Biafore. 11 12 CHAIRMAN RICE: Jason, thank you. 13 MR. BIAFORE: If I may, thank you. 14 is Jason Biafore. I'm a practicing attorney in New York, and I appear tonight to speak on behalf of the 15 16 Phillipstown Cell Solutions Group, PCS. 17 I want to first thank the Board obviously 18 for your efforts. We acknowledge the sacrifice of 19 your time as volunteers, and we thank you for your 20 dedication to this proceeding and especially for 21 showing all parties, including the Applicants, a 22 high degree of respect, accommodation, and 23 professionalism.

(APPLAUSE)

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I'd also like to state for the record, and

this is also very important, that PCS is not an anti-cellular group. We are not hostile towards the cellular industry. We welcome dialogue and consideration of all alternatives for provision of cell service, but we do stand in strict opposition to this application.

And in support of this opposition, PCS has submitted to the Board a comprehensive statement including an exhaustive memorandum of law, which I have prepared, on all legal issues the Board now faces.

So you know where I'm coming from, I've been practicing for over 15 years. I started out in zoning, municipal law, and I've since been litigating in New York for the last decade.

Now, my goal this evening is to help ease your burden a bit as much as I can. We understand that you've been under a tremendous amount of pressure and a lot has been asked of you in recent weeks. Now to a large part, however, this has been the result of some misconceptions put forth by the Applicant. In addressing and, hopefully, correcting some of these issues, I hope to help you understand that the situation before you is not quite as critical as you have been led to believe.

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Now, the elephant in the room that I'd like to address first, and we touched on it here tonight is the shot clock. So I did touch on this in the last hearing on the 15th to put forth this is not a hard deadline. This is a presumption.

Now, I'm encouraged because from the testimony that I've heard and seen wherever possible, tonight is the first time that I've heard counsel for the Applicant reference that. Maybe I missed it somewhere.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, they've said it before.

MR. BIAFORE: They have? Okay. I will say, however, in spite of that, there seems to be an impression here put forth by the Applicant that if the shot clock runs out, the tower goes up. I'm not saying that that's what they've said, but that seems to be the impression. If it's not the impression before that the Board had, it's certainly the impression that the community has. So if nothing else, I want to clear the air on that point.

Now, PCS has retained the services of an expert who can speak more to this issue, and he will be speaking in a moment, but what I would like to first say, and this actually is in contradiction to

what Counsel for the Applicant has submitted tonight, and that's whether the shot clock even applies to this proceeding.

Now bear with me here, this could be a surprise. The case law that I've researched at length, and I understand Counsel in his letter of 11/22, if I'm not mistaken, says, I quote, "There is no legal authority when discussing the difference between voice and data," and we touched on it tonight. But the case law that I've researched indicates that the Telecommunications Act applies only to personal wireless services.

Counsel indicated that, or

Telecommunications Services, if you look at the

definition of that in the Act, it says clearly that

this is -- that this means cellular. Now, to be

fair, and I do -- this may have been missed in the

memo that we submitted today, I suspect that what

Counsel is getting at, although he's not being

clear, is that there was the 2015 ruling that I

think we commonly understand to be net neutrality,

and that ruling held was that they are to be treated

the same, voice over data. However, this has not

been litigated. There is no case law that I could

find that discussed this issue. The case law that I

have found, however, and that is in the memo of law that you now have, indicates clearly that broadband wireless services do not have the same treatment as voice cellular, personal wireless communications and, as such, are not regulated by the Telecommunications Act.

If that is the case, seeing as the shot clocks flows from the Telecommunications Act, it simply does not apply, to that argument is set out in more detail than our brief.

Let's assume for the moment that I'm incorrect and that the shot clock does apply. There is good authority out of New York, there is a case from upstate that discusses a similar situation that we find here, and I'll start with the requirements under the code. The code, the Nelsonville Zoning Code, indicates, clearly, that "An application shall include," and it lists all the things that shall be included. One of the things that should be included or shall be included is a radio frequency data report, propagation report. I believe it's referred to as a plot in the code itself.

In the case that I'm referring to, an application was filed, date certain in July, without the propagation data, which was submitted later.

The court in that decision reasoned that the application was deemed complete upon the filing of the propagation data because that's what the code required.

Now in this case, we have an application that lists Homeland Towers, AT&T, Verizon. If you look at the application materials submitted on July 17th, you do not find a radio frequency propagation data report from Verizon, only AT&T. You look at the 8/30, August 30 submission, and that's where you see the propagation report from Verizon.

So let's say then that if we follow this jurisprudence, the shot clock should commence upon completion of the application which, in this instance, was August 30th. That takes us, by my calculation, to January 27, so there's not even a need to engage in negotiations such as they are with counsel.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sorry to interrupt, are you familiar with this 30-day period we have to decide if the application is (indiscernible) --

MR. BIAFORE: Yes. Yes.

CHAIRMAN RICE: -- since you're investigating (indiscernible)?

MR. BIAFORE: Yes. My understanding is that

upon completion of the application or when it's deemed complete, the Board has 30 days to respond in writing, if I'm not mistaken that is the requirement --

CHAIRMAN RICE: The Board didn't do that -- MR. BIAFORE: At all, ever.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I think it's public knowledge the Board didn't comment after 30 days. The application came in. We all got together and then realized that it said 30 days.

MR. BIAFORE: Is that following the July 17th submission or --

CHAIRMAN RICE: It's following the date of submission to the Village --

MR. BIAFORE: But I believe there was some communication between the Board and the Applicant shortly after the 8/30 filing, if I'm not mistaken.

CHAIRMAN RICE: 8/30, I think the 30 days was up, but that as it may, I'm just curious if you had a new angle on it --

MR. BIAFORE: I wouldn't call it an angle, with respect, Chairman. I would -- what I would call it is a jurisprudence.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure.

Proceedings MR. BIAFORE: It says "The application is deemed complete upon filing of all the required materials in the application, which includes the radio frequency propagation data." CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure. MR. BIAFORE: Which, in this case, is 8/30, gets us to January 27th. I don't want to belabor on this point --CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. law.

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MR. BIAFORE: -- because I'm sure Counsel will oppose it, but that's my reading of the case It's the only case that I could find that was specifically on point. I found it interesting that it actually dealt with a radio frequency propagation report which is at issue here.

And by the way, I do recall from the prior meeting that Counsel said in the record, "No, application was completed July 17th." Well, if that's the case, then we can just discount Verizon right off the bat because their application was incomplete. I'm curious what counsel for Verizon might say about that.

Now, I've heard some comments by the Applicant's representative regarding the prohibition of service claim. I don't want to get into the

We've analyzed it extensively in the brief.

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One thing that I will say I have some concerns with Counsel's contention that the burden isn't on the applicant to show a significant gap. My understanding of the review process, and this is, presumably, following a denial, that the court will review -- if there's substantial evidence on the record that in spite of there being a gap there was a denial. And then there's also the second prong to the test which is, of course, the least intrusive aspect of that. And, again, I don't want to get into it too much here at the moment, but I do submit

that Counsel has made some misstatements of the law

on that point, and you'll find my response in our

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. BIAFORE: The last thing I want to get into is with the actual need. I found this very curious, and I was reading the Highlands Current and, you know, it's the media. I don't know if it was an accurate quote or not, but it does quote that Counsel for the Applicant claimed that denying a tower application because Nelsonville thinks no gap exists, "would be a real bad reason because it's not a criterion in your code and not a criterion we have